THE MIDDLEBORY REGISTER OFFICE IN BREWSTER'S BLOCK, MAIN-ST.

J. COBB & COMPANY.

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS. J. Cors. W. J. Fulker.

THE REGISTER WILL be sent one year, by mail, or delivered at the office, where payment is made strictly in advance, for ... \$1.50 Delivered by carrier, paid sirictly in advance.

If not paid within six months, 50 cents ad-No paper discontinued until arrearages

are paid, unless at the option of the proprie-All communications must be post-paid.

TV. B. Patmen is agent for this paper in Boston. New-York and Philadelphia. BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Done in modern style, and at short notice Middlebury Female Seminary.

W. F. BASCOM, A. M., Principal. Mrs. A. F. Biscon, Teacher of Music. Miss Liena D Strong, Teacher of Eng-

Miss Engagern Goodher, Teacher of Engsh Branches and French. Miss H. Kilhourn, Teacher of Drawing

lish and Latin.

and Painting.
Miss Saras J. Chirman, Teacher of Mus-

ic.
The Summer Quarter will begin on Monday, May 5.
Charges for Board and Tuition the same as heretofore. The bills are payable at the

iddle of the Quarter. Middlebury, April 16, 1856.

FREE OF CHARGE!!! Two Splendid Parlor Engravings,

Two Splendid Parlor Engravings,

Entitled, "Bolten Abbey in the Olden
Times," a splendid steel engraving, from
the celebrated painting by Landseer, and
the Departure of the Israelites from Egypt,
a large and beautiful engraving from a
painting by B therts. The retail price of
the above engravings is \$3 per copy, but
will be sent free of charge as follows:

The subscribers have established a Book
Azenen in Philadelphia, and will furnish
any book or publication at the retail price
free of postage. Any persons by forwarding the subscription price of any of the \$3
Magazines, such as Harpors, Godey's, Putnam's, Graham's, Frank Lessie's Fashions,
&c., will receive the magazines for one year
and a copy of either of the above heautiful engravings, free of charge, or if subscribful engracings, free of charge, or if subscribing to a \$2 and a \$1 Magazine, such as Peterson's, and Challen's Ladies' Christian Annual, they will receive both magazines and a copy of either of the above engravings. Every description of Engraving on Wood

executed with neatness and dispatch.— Views of Buildings, Newspaper Headings, Views of Machinety, Book Illustrations, Loise Certificates, Business Cards, &c. orders sent by mail promptly attended to. Persons wishing views of their buildings engraved can send a Daguerreotype or sketch of the building by mail or express. Persons at a distance having saleable ar-ticles, would find it to their advantage to ad-

dress the subscribers, as we would act as agents for the sale of the same.

BYRAM & PIERCE. 33

5) South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. Evers. T. MAY PIERCE.

Singer's Sewing Machines. All persons who desire to obtain full and reliable information respecting SNRGIN'S SUWING MA-CHINE's there prove singulations, advantages, sizes, improvements, method of working, means of procur-tion, and all other particulars—can do so by ap-

No. 323 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, I. M. SINGER & CO'S GAZETTE.
This paper is devoted entirely in the Sewing Ma-ting interest. Copies with its supplied in all interest-

ching inserted. Copies with be supplied to all interested.

N. B.—The napheritled success of our Sewing Machines has induced several fraudatent institutions of throughestocks minuteness in fraudates in patients and which we are a size in. Such for the infringement of any patents have on the infringement of any patents have easily been decided to our favor in the U.S. Checken Courts in New York and New Parkey. In these shifts the great principle of including down the fabric to be severel table surface of the maghine, but a well-ting pressure,

hadling down the lattice to be somed to be swe-face of the matchine, by a gredding pressure, which is used in all Seating Machines—has been fully established. The Wiredor & Witson, and the G over & Baker Sowing Machines, as we alway, such airtings three patents of and by a. We have work azona-then in several of the U.S. Courts, which will send be tried. We hereby exaction the public and to buy three patents owned by it. We have suits against them in several of the U.S. Courts, which is illustration in several of the U.S. Courts, which is illustration for treed. We herefore earther the public into the lay any infringers Machines, as they can be compelled by law to stop assig them, and to pay eart and damages.

2.7 Local Acents whereit to make sales of our improved sevent machines. To persons properly quantized for the basiness, a race opportunity for professional and phosoant coupleyment is offered.

New wash improved in wichines exchanged on liberal terms for old machines of every kind.

1.30. Principal Office, 323 Broadway, N.Y.

Rutland and Burlington RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday April 7, 1856, trains will run as follows, viz:
Leave Middlebury for Burlington at 4.58
P. M. and 7.53 A. M.
Leave Middlebury for Butland and Beliows

Falls, at 10.25 A. M. and 9.15 P. M. Trains leave Bellows Falls, Via Cheshire Road, for Fitchburgh, Groton Junction, Nashto, Concord, N. H., Lowell, Lawrence, Bos-ton, Worcester, Providence and New York, via Norwich. Also via Vt. Valley Ruiroads for Springfield, Hartford, New Haven and New York; and via Sullivan Rallroad for Windsor, Montpelier, St. Johnsbury and the

White Mountains Trains leave Retland, via Western Vermont, Troy & Boston, Rutland d Wash on and Albany Northern Saratoga & Wash-ington, and Saratoga & Schenectady Ruli-roads, for Troy, Albany, Saratoga Springs, Schenectady, Niagara Falls, Buffalo and the

West.
Trains leave Burlington, via Vermont
Central, Vermont & Canada and Champlain
and St. Lawrence, Railconts, for Montrelier, Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburgh.

Rutland, April 8, 1856. 52

WM. P. TENNY & CO. BOSTON,

Have now in store, and will be constantly receiving throughout the season, from the principal and best manufacturers in England and America, every description of CARPETS

Desirable for for furnishing HOTELS DWEL LINGS and SHIPS, embracing

VELVET TAPESTRY. BRUSSELS TAPESTRY, Brussels, Three-Ply and Kidderminster, Painted Carnets, Backings, Mattings, Rugs, ac. Comprising a very large assortment, all of which will be sold at the lowest market

Drices.

Legal Notices.

TALLMADGE & WOOD ADDISON
VS.
DANIELS & MOORE. COUNTY COURT,
Dec. Term, 1855. ELISHA C. TALMADGE and Jacob C. Wood, both of Troy, in the County of Rensslaer and State of New York, pariners in husiness, under the firm of Talmadge & Wood, having brought into court their writ and declaration against Willard Daniels and and declaration against will are Daniels and Buell Moore, both of Bristol, in the County of Addison, late partners in business at said Bristol, under the firm of Daniels & Moore, in which writ and declaration the said de-fendants, in an action on note dated November 15th, 1851, at Troy aforesaid, whereby

defendants promised to pay, six months from date, to the order of Talmadge & Wood one hundred and forty dollars, sixty one cents, at their store in Troy, for value received by them, the said defendants. Yet the said de-fendants not regarding their said promise, have not paid said sum of money in said note specified, or any part thereof to said plain-tiffs, though often requested, but have neg-lected and refused so to do, to the damage of he plaintiff three hundred dollars

And now it being suggested to the Court that Buell Moore, one of the defendants above named, was without the State at the time of the service of said writ, and has not since returned within the same; it is order-ed by the Court that this cause be continued to the next term to be held at Middlebury in and for said County, on the FIRST TUES-DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1856, and that in the meantime notice of the pendency thereof be given to the said Moore, by publication of this order together with the substance of the plaintiff's declaration, in the Middlebry Reg plantill's declaration, in the Middlebry Reg-ister, a public newspaper, printed at Middle-bury in said County, three weeks successive-ly, the last of which publication shall be at least thirty days prior to said next term. DUGALD SEEWART. Clerk.

E. R. Watour Att. for Phils.

E. R. WRIGHT,
Va.
DANIELS & MOORE COUNTY COURT,
Dec. Term, 1855. E. R. WRIGHT of Middlebury, in the County of Addison, having brought into court his writ and declaration against Willard Daniels & Buell Moore, both of Bris-R. WRIGHT of Middlebury, in the tol, in said county, and late partners under the style of Daniels & Moore, in which said writ and declaration the said Daniels & Moore are required to answer upto the plainfill in a plea that they render to the said plaintiff the sum of ninety nine dollars and sixty-seven cents, which they owe to and unjustly detain from the plaintiff; for that the said plaintiff at a Justice; Court held at Middlelary, on the 16th day of February, 1852, by the consideration of John W. Stewart, Esq., Justice of the Peace, recovered a judgment against the said Daniels & Moore for the sum of ninety seven dollars and five cents damages, and two dollars and sixty two cents costs, and two dollars and sixty two cents costs, amounting together to said sum of ninety amounting together to said sum of ninety nine dollars and sixty seven cents above de-manded, as appears of record, yet in said Justices' Court remaining, and said judg-ment still remains in full force, and unsaffs fied. Yet the said defendants though often requested, have neglected and refused to pay to the plaintiff the said sum above de-manded or any part thereof, to the damage of the plaintiff two hundred dollars. And now it being suggested to the court

And now it being suggested to the court that the said Buell Moore, one of the named defendants, was out of the State at the time of the service of the writ, and has not since returned within the same; it is ordered by the court that this cause be continued to the next term, to be held at Middlebury, in and for said County, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1856, and that in the meantime notice of the pendency thereof be given to the said Moore, by publication of this order together with the substance of the plaintiff's declaration, three weeks successively, in the Middlebury Register, a public newspaper, printed at Middlebury, in said county, the last of which publications shall be at least thirty days prior to said next

DUGALD STEWART, Clerk

STATE OF VERMONT, Be it remembered to the first of Addison, as bered, that at a Probate Court, held at Middlebury, in and for the district of Addison, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1856: JOHN PIERPOINT and William T. Webbe

administrators of the estate of SAMUEL S. PHELPS,

SAMUEL S. PHELPS, late of Middlebury, in said, deceased, pre-sent their petition in writing to this court, praying for license to sell the real estate of said deceased for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, and expenses of ad-ministration; and therein set forth the a-mount of debts against said extenses. mount of debts against said estate, and expenses of administration, the value of the expenses of administration, the value of the personal estate, and the situation of the real estate, that the personal estate is insuffici-ent to pay the debts and the expenses of ad-ministration, and that it is necessary to sell nearly all the real estate of said deceased, with the exception of the lot with the buildthe real estate set off to the widow of de ceased, for her dower; and that the said real estate which has not been sold by the ormer administrators or assigned to the widow or occupied as a homestead as afore sold without injury to the interests of those interested therein, they therefore pray the Homarable Court to grant them lisense to sell the whole of the real estate of the desell the whole of the real estate of the de-ceased except said homestead and dower for the purpose aforesaid. It is thereupon or-dered that said petition be considered by this court at the session thereof to be held at the office of the Register of this court in said Middlebury, on Monday, the 5th day day of May next at ten o clock in the forencen; and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested that they may ap-pear and make their objection,s if any they may have, to said license being granted, by may have, to said license being granted, by publishing a certified copy of this order in the Middlebury Register, a newspaper printed at said Middlebury, three weeks successively provious to the time of said court.

JED. S. BUSHNELL, Reguler.

A true copy of record.
Attest Jan Business. Register.

Distance or New Haves. A

T a Probate Court held at Bristol, in
said district, on the 14th day of April,
1856, the administrators of the estate of

GEORGE HARKNESS. late of Starksboro', in said district, decrased, intestate, made application to said court to examine and allow their accounts as administrators with said estate. The said court appointed the 9th day of May, 1856, at 10 o clock A. M., at the office of the Judge of o clock A. M., at the office of the Judge of said court, in Bristol, as the time and place for said scitlement, and made an order re-quiring notice to be given to all persons in-terested, by publishing a copy of the record of this order three weeks successively in the Middlebury Register, a newspaper publish-ed at Middlebury, in this State.

HARVEY MUNSILL, Judge.

A true copy of record.

A true copy of record, H. MUNSILL, Judge. Bristol, April 16, 1866. 25 3w

Doetrn.

From the London Punch. Poetical Trimming for Ladies' Bonnets.

Atu- The Blue Bonnets are over the Border. March, march, change and variety, Fashion than one month should never be

March, march, hang all propriety, All the girls' bonnets hang over their

shoulder, Never rheumatics dread. More and more bare the head. The danger is naught but an old woman's

Back with your bonnet then, Spite of satiric pen, Fight for the bonnets that hang over the

shoulder. Come to the Park where the young bucks

Come where the cold winds from all quarters blow,

are gazing,

Come from hot rooms where the coal fires are blazing, Come with your faces and heads in a glow.

Natives astounding, Slow folks confounding, It makes the profile come out so much bolder: England shall many a day

Talk of the stupid way-Girls were their bonnets once over their shoulder

Miscellany.

The Young Sea Captain.

BY HON D. P. THOMPSON Author of " May Martin," " Green Mountain Boys," &c.

(CONCLUDED.)

The curtain now rose, and though Captain Loten for a while often found his eyes straying towards the fair creature whose history he had just heard and about whose appearance, as little as he could see of her, there was a certain something that created in his bosom a sort of undefined feeling of interest, which he could not account for himself; yet, as the play went on, his attention became interested in the development of the plot, and at length the object of these reveries passed wholly from his mind, and was not recalled for the remainder of the evening

The incident, however, though lost eight of through the best part of the performance, and the busy morning with him which followed, was brought fully to his mind during the day by another as little expected as the first, and more calculated to excite his interest and curiosity. As he was retiring from the dinner table, a black boy put a billet into his hand, and immediately disappeared Perceiving the superscription to be in a lady's hand, and one that was wholly unknown to him, it was with considerable surprise that he opened the billet, and read the neatly penned but brief con-

" Will you Captain Loton accept an invitation to sup at six o'clock this evening, at No. 20 - street? By so doing he will afford a lady a desired opportunity of communicating with him on a subject of great interest to her, and not wholly without interest, she trusts to him

Juga G . Julia G." be repeated to himself, after a second time reading the note .-Julia G -Grayson, the lady at the the atre last night-it will answer for that name-yet what can she know of me, or what want of me? It can't be, and still -but I will go and solve the mystery,

come what may of it " A little reflection however, tended not a little to abate the romantic interest with which he was inclined to invest the incident, and caused to waver in his determination. Neither the house designated nor any families occupying it, were at all known to him, and so singular were all the circumstances attending this invitation, that he was at one time inclined to believe it a hoax .- at another time he suspected it to be the artifice of some designing person to lead him into

difficulty, and would pay no attention to But curiosity, and a presentiment that the visit was to terminate happily, at length prevailed, and at the appoin ed hour he set forth, and proceeded in a state of doubt and agitation very unusual with his calm temperament, to search out the house in question. In this he soon succeeded; and finding the number attached to a dwelling house, the appearance of which satisfied him of the respectability at least of its occupants, he approached, and with a beating heart rang for admittance. A servant appeared, and ushered him through a saloon to the entrance of a large and elegantly furnished parlor, motioned him in, and immediately retired. Capt. Loten now advanced a step or two within the threshold; but perceiving no one in the room, and thinking he heard some one in an apartment opening into it he paused and was hesitating whether to take a seat here, or pass through to the next room, when a light female figure suddenly dart ed from behind the door nier on his left and throwing her arms around his neck. gave a lively smack on his check, and then springing back a step, and I oking

up with an air of roguish triumph burst into a merry peal of laughter. " Mary I" exclaimed the captain throw ing a look of the utmost surprise, though not of displeasure, upon his adopted "This, then, is a plot of your own hatching, is it, you incorrigible young regue?"

"Well, admitting it to be so, ' laughingly retorted the vivacious girl, " you richly deserve it at my hands, sir, for your conduct. You have not been to ser me for almost a whole week."

"I have been up to my ears in business, my child."

" And yet my consistent father found time to attend the theatre last night and to come here this evening, it seems, even on the invitation of a stranger."

"Stranger !- then you did not write that billet after all? But who is that stranger. Mary, whose house you appear to be so much at home in?"

" A new acquaintance."

"Ay-but who?"
"That is a secret," arebly replied the girl; "but all in good time, -another scene of the plot, as you call it, remains to be developed. Excuse me a moment now, if you please, sir, and you shall soon know the whole," she added, skipping out of the room, and leaving the captain with a bosom fluttering with excited expectation to swait her return.

In a few moments the door was thrown open, and she re-appeared arm in arm with a lady, with the bloom of sixteen added to the ripened countenance of thirty, the rare beauty of which was now charmingly heightened by the embaraesment she was trying to conceal.

"Father," said the happy girl, in a voice tremulous with grateful emotion, this is Mrs. Grayson, and my own

Captain Loton advanced and warmly grasping the proffered hand of the fair lady, led her to a seat.

A more grateful surprise," said the captain, after their composure—"a more grateful surprise. Mrs. Grayson, could hardly bave been devised for me, even in

"Many thanks," replied the lady with feeling, "many thanks to you, Captain Loton, for this kind assurance in the present, and still more for your noble conduct in affairs of the past, of which I have much to say, but with your leave will defer it to a less agitated moment."

The ice of restraint having now been broken, a pleasant conversation ensued, which soon turned so far on the subject of the present meeting as to unfold to the captain the circumstances which had brought it about. It appeared that Mrs. Grayson, though she had been several weeks in the city, had never been able to learn anything of her daughter till the night before. She has identified Captain Loten as soon as he entered the theatre, and his name being mentioned by a lady, a stranger to her, who happened to be in the same bex, joined in the con-versation, and named the circumstances which she had heard of an American sea captain of that name having adopted, as a daughter, a child who was picked up by him in the street, who was then living, she believed, with a family in her part of the city. This led to such fur-ther inquiries and answers as made Mrs. Grayson acquainted, without revealing her own interest in the subject, with the exact situation of the place where the girl, whom she doubted not to be ber own child, could be found, and ended in a promise of an introduction to the fam-And so promptly did she avail herself of these advantages the next morning, that, before noon, the reunion of mother and daughter was so happily effeeted, and with such confidence in each other, that the latter went home with the former, where the present surprise and meeting were plan the manner we have described.

Supper was now announced, and Mrs. Grayson led the way to the table, which was leaded with the rarest of delicacies. After the repast was over, they returned to the parlor; when the daughter, after exchanging a look of intelligence with the mother, left the room.

Now Captain Loton," said Mrs. G., I will ask your indulgence for a few moments, while I revert to that dark spot in my checkered life when, a poor, broken bearted creature, I met you in the streets of this city; and though I exreet not to justify my conduct yet I hope to offer circumstances which you will consider some extenuation of an act which you must have looked upon as

both base and unnatural" "No, lady," interporsed the captain, not so-I believed you driven to the course you took my misfortune, that should awaken sympathy rather than

"You judged generously, if not truly, sir, and I shall, with more confidence

give you my little history." She then proceeded to relate her story as Loton had already heard it, with the addition that as soon as it was discovered by her landlord that her husband had died without leaving any means for her future support, or even for paying the small debt already contracted, he barshly ordered her to leave the house and seek new quarters; and by way of justifying himself in his cruel course, he assailed her character, giving out that, though a mother, she had never been a wife. This, she soon found, was easier to deny than to make the contrary appear by any evidence that would com-mand belief. The clergyman by whom she was privately married was not a per-manent resident, and had left the Island for parts unknown to her, and the only witness of the marriage had died of yellow fever a few months after that event; and her own assertion gaining no credit against the studiously circulated insinued into the street in perfect destitution, and finding every door shut against her among the few acquaintances she had formed in the city, despair took possession of her mind, and she prayed for death to end her sufferings,

In this forlorn and distracted condition she wandered from street to street with her babe in her arms, till utter exhaustion compeiled her to seek a place for rest, which she found in a corner of the veranda of a large warehouse. Here unobserved, among the bales of goods which servened her from public view, she hushed her bade to sleep, and for a bed

deposited it in the basket containing all that was left unsold of her wardrobe. As she was thus employed, and while she was darkly revolving in her mind the fearful alternatives of suicide or a life of beggary and disgrace, her eyes fell on Captain Loton, standing on the opposite side of the street, whom she heard a gentleman near her pointing out by name, as an American sea captain of fine qualities; and the sudden thought struck her that she would threw herself on his mercy But as she approached him, her courage failed her, and she suffered him to pass away without attracting his notice. It was however, as she thought, her last hope, and she timidly followed him till he turned and took her burden from her bands. She could not even then open to him her wishes, or tell him what the basket contained. And knowing that the truth might the next moment be revealed, and fearing it would bring her a humiliating repulse, she resolved in her desperation to throw her child on his benevolence. and take herself away to some lone spo to die. Accordingly, with a hastily breathed prayer for her child's safety, and with some directions to him, sh scarcely knew what, she passed hurried-ly into an alley, and fell down in a swoon at the door of a benevolent lady, by whom she was taken into the house, revived, pitied, retained in the family, and in a few days invited to go with them to their home in Bermuda, where she became a permanent resident, and where she once, and once only, had the unspeakable pleasure to learn, accidentally, that her child survived, and had been adopt-

ed by him is whose hands she had left it "This is all I can offer by way of palliation," said the lady, as she concluded

" And what more or better could be offered, dear lady," responded Captain Loton, in a frank and cordial manner: for me it is enough-abundantly enough -to confirm the charitable view of the act which I have ever contended it should

"I am deeply grateful to you sir," rejoined the other with emotion, " for the onstruction put on my motives and conduet; and for this part of my obligations I feel that I can never sufficiently reward you. But for all the rest I am happy in having it in my power to remunerate you. And now I offer you a pecuniary compensation for all your sacrifices, expenses and care of my daughter, in such a sum as you shall name "

" As to pecuniary reward," observed the captain. " I never expected any, nor can I think of accepting any. The act of taking charge of and adopting your daughter was, on my part, wholly voluntary: I will now relinquish her to a mother's better right,"

"I may not deserve the boon, sir," said she, "but for one purpose will I accept it. You decline all pecuniary reward; but should a remuneration of another kind be desired by you, you have now empowered me to award it ' "You overpower me fair lady, by your offers. But you have considered

well, in view of the respective positions in which we three have stood, and now stand, towards each other." Another choice, certainly, if equally acceptable, might be happier for us all." ed the other with crimsoning check

but you can expect me, unsought, to give you a further option?" At that moment of sweet embarrass ment they looked up and beheld Mary standing in the doorway. She came for-ward, and taking a hand of each of the others, joined them together,

It is better thus," she said, and darted from the room. The fine apartments of the good ship Mary, on her homeward passage, were graced by the presence of not only one. but two, of the most lovely females -- one with the still unchanging title of daugh ter, and the other with the still endearing title of wife.

Confessions of a Drunkard.

We deeply regretted to read in the We deeply regrested to read in the New York Daily Times, for September 11, 1854 an article published from an English paper, headed "Lamb's Ale." That article said that when Charles Lamb was about to spend an evening abroad, his sister would say, " Now, Charles, you're not going to take any ale ?" "No, no," Charles would reply. impatiently. And then the English journal proceeds to administer a reproof Lamb's sister, for "restricting her brother too much in the use of those ar tificial stimuli, which were, to a certain extent, indispensable to a healthy tone to his mental condition." The writer

"The cup in which he indulged was a blessing, one no less to bimself, than to others, and for both parties, ' its ingredient 'was an angel."

Now, the truth is that the intoxicating bowl exerted its invariably baneful effect upon Lamb. The "ingredient " of his like every other cup, was "a devil."
Where are there, in the whole range of literature, more graphic pictures of the evils of the Drink system, than are found in the Essays of Elia, under the head of "Confessions of a Drunkard," for which we make the following extracts:

"The waters have gone over me. But out of the black depths, could I be heard I would ery out to all those who have but set a foot in the perilous flood Could the youth, to whom the flavor of his first wine is delicious as the opening scenes of life, or the entering upon some newly discovered paradise, look into my desclation, and be made to understand what a dreary thing it is when a man shall feel himself going down a precipied with open eyes and a passive will—to see his destruction and have no power to stop it, and yet to feel it all the way emanating from himself; to see all good pass emptied out of him, and yet not be able to forget a time when it was other-

wise; to hear about the piteous spectacle of his own self ruin :- could he see my fevered eye, with last night's drinking, and feverishly look for the night's repe tition of the folly; could be but feel the body of the death out of which I cry bourly, with feebler outery, to be delivered,-it were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to the earth in all the pride of its mantling temptation

"Oh, if a wish could transport me back to those days of youth, when a draught from the next clear spring could slake any heats which summer suns and youthful exercise had power to stir up in the blood, how gladly would I return to the pure element, the drink of children,

and of child-like, holy hermit. "Twelve years ago I was possessed of a healthy frame of mind and body. I was never strong, but I think my constitution (for a weak one) was as happily exempt from a tendency to any malady, as it was possible to be. I scarcely knew what it was to ail anything. Now, exdrink, I am never free from those uneasy sensations in the head and stomach, which are so much worse to bear than any definite pains and aches. At that time I was seldem in bed after six in the morning summer and winter. I awoke refreshed, and seldom without some merry thoughts in my bead, or some piece of a song to welcome the newborn day. Now, the first feeling that besets me, after stretching out the hours of remembrance to their last possible extent, is a forecast of the wearisome day that lies before me, with a secret wish that I could have lain on still, or never awaked.

Let drinking scholars give heed to the olemn admonitions with which their beloved Lamb closes his " Confessions :" "I perpetually catch myself in tears. for any cause or none. It it inexpressi-

ble how much this infirmity added to a sense of shame and a general feeling of deterioration. "Shall I lift up the veil of my weakness any farther? or is this disclosure

"I have no vanity to consult by these confessions, I know not whether I shall be laughed at, or heard seriously. Such as they are, I commend them to the reader's attention, if he finds his own case any way touched. I have told him what I am come to. Let him stop in time."

The Thames Tunnel.

This is one of the curiosities of London, which every stranger visits. Its interest arises not so much from anything odd or striking in its appearance as from the fact that it exists. To cross a river, the world is in the babit of employing boats or bridges; but here is a brick arched double road-way extending under the bed of the river, and thus avoiding obstruction to navigation, as well as furnishing a secure passage to travel. The project of such a tunnel was put forward more than half a century ago, and ex-tended progress was made in the work, when the ground broke through under the pressure of high tides and the scheme was reported as impracticable. But the present age does not recognize such impracticabilities.
The existing Tunnel

Sir I. Brunel, 1823. It is about two miles below London Bridge, between Wapping and Rotherhithe. The neighborhood is commercial and populous and a bridge would be too much in the way of vessels. At the same time an in creased facility of communication between the two shores was very much needed. A company was formed and chartered in 1824. Mr. Brunel was appointed Engineer. He began by erecting a substantial cylinder of brick work 50 feet in diameter, 45 feet high, and 3 feet thick, which was sunk en mase into the ground. Upon the top of the cylinder was placed a steam engine for pumping out water, and raising excavated earth. By this means the cylinder was forced through a bed of quicksand which ad compelled the drill makers formerly to suspend their work. The shaft having been sunk to the depth of 65 feet, another smaller one, 25 feet in diameter, was also sunk from this lower level as a reservoir for the drainage of water.

The excavation was commenced, then, at the depth of 65 feet; a powerful apparatus was used, called a "shield " " It consisted of 12 great frames lying close to each other ; like so many volumes on the shelf of a book case; these frames were 22 feet high and three feet broad They were each divided into three stages or stories, thus presenting 36 chambers, or cells, for the workmen, by whom the ground was cut down and secured in front and the bricklayers by whom the structure was simultaneously formed; The " shield " was placed in a position at the bottom of the shaft January 1st. 1826. The progress of the work was of course slow. It was necessary to proceed cautiously and to secure firmly every foot of advance. With a river running above, it was only prudent to keep a good watch below. The first impediment came early. On the 25th of January, the stratum of clay through which the excavation had been worked, broke off suddenly leaving the "shield" for upwards of six weeks open to a considerable influx of land water, which flowed from a bed of sand and gravel that was saturated anew at each rise of the tide. This difficulty having been overcome, the work proceeded, and on the 30th of April, 1827, the tunnel had extended 400 feet under the river. The next mouth, and again in the following January, the river broke in, and six men were drowned, Mr. Brunel, Jr., having been carried by the rush of water up the shaft. Great apprehension was now feft for the success of the enterprise. Hundreds of plans were offered for filling up the cavity, and to prevent future accidents. But the

chasms in the bed of the river were filled by bags of clay, and when the tunnel was cleared of water, the structure was found uninjured. The work, however, was suspended for the want of funds for

Other great speculations have been nursed, 'Till want of proceeds laid them on the

shelf,
But the concern was at the worst,
When it began to liquidate itself."
Thus sang Tom Hood in an Ode to

Brunel, when the prosecution of the work seemed doubtful. But Parliament sanctioned a loan in aid of it, and it was re sumed in March, 1836. During this year 117 feet were completed; in 1837, only 29 feet; in 1838, 80 feet; in 1839, 194 feet; in 1840, 60 feet; and 1841 the remaining distance was also accomplished, to the shaft at Wapping In August, Brunel passed through the Tunnel, from shore to shore. His triumph was complete. Victoria recognized it by knighting him. In March, 1843, it was opened as a public thoroughfare. Its length from the shaft is 1200 feet; its width 35 feet; each archway and foot-path, clear width, about 14 feet; thickness of earth between the crown of the Tunnel and the bed of the river about 15 feet.

The Tunnel cost £250 000. The dangers of the work were many, and the miners often suffered serious alarms. Sometimes portions of the "shield" broke with the naise of a cannon shot, then alarming eries told of some interruption of earth or water, but the exeavations were more inconvenienced by fire than water, gas explosions frequently wrapping the place in a sheet of flame. strangely with the water, and rendering the workman insensible." Yet only seven lives were lost making it.

The Tunnel at present, is both a suc cess and a failure. As an example of engineering skill, it is undoubtedly a great triumph. But until it can be used for vehicles as well as foot passengers, it will not answer its original purpose. It is reached now by a winding staircase down the shaft on either side of the rivor, and is opned day and night for passengers at a toll of one penny each. It is lighted with gas, and some of its arches are occupied as small shops, and forthe exhibition of works of art. proaches for vehicles are intended to be circular, by shafts 200 feet in diameter. Their cost is estimated at £180,000. We do not understand that any probability exists their early construction.

RESCUE OF A BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN GIRL FROM INDIAN CAPTIVITY. - On the 19th of March, 1851, a family of emigrants named Oatman, from Iowa, ea route for California, composed of Lorenzo Oatman, wife and seven children, (three boys and four girls) while encamped about one hundred and twenty-five miles from the mouth of the Gila River, were attacked by the Mohave Indians, and all but one boy and two girls massacred in cold blood. The boy in the dark sucon the following day by a company of emigrants, about forty miles from the scene of the murder. The little fellow was perfectly exhausted when found, without hat or shoes, and covered with blood. After recovering sufficiently to tall his tale some of the men started or to ascertain if anything could be done and on arriving at the fatal place, found the boy's version was, alas! too true, the bodies being then half eaten by cayotes. Enough however, was ascertained to show that the two youngest girls were missing; The boy is now living at the "Monte," near Los Angelos, and distinctly remem-

bers that borrible night.

For years nothing had been heard of

these two young girls, and their fate ap-

peared to be wraped in mystery five mouths since an article or letter was published in the Los Angelos Star, stating that the Yuma Indians had offered to exchange two female prisoners with the officers at Fort Yuma for beads, blankers &c. and that the latter had refused to trade with or purchase the un fortunate sufferers from the Indians. Col Nauman, U. S. A., who was at that time en route for Fort Yuma, immedi ately inquired into the subject, but found the charge against the officers wholly witout foundation ; and fearful that, by some possibility, there might be some prisoners never before heard of sent out runners to the different tribes, offering heavy ransoms for their recovery; in an swer to which a Yuma Indian name of Francisco came in, saying He could find a young girl ten days' travel from the fort." Beads, blankets, etc., were immediately given him, and in twenty days he returned with Miss Oat man. When brought in, she was dressed as all the females of the Yuma Mohave Indians, and on a white man appraching threw herself prostrate on the sand and would not rise until suitable garments were brought ber. She has almost for gotten her native tongue, being only able to speak two or three words. Being asked in the Indian language her name, she replied "Olive Oatman"; is tattord on the chir, and bears the marks of hard slavery. Her arms, wrists and hands are largely developed. She was a slave for two years with the Mohaves, who sold her to the Yumas. Her youngest sister died about six months the rescue of Miss Olive. The hair of the youg lady being of a light golden color, the Indians had colored it black using a dye made from the bark of the Merkeet tree. She was eleven years old when taken prisoner, which will make her sixteen now, though she is more fully developed than many girls of twenty. The officers of the fort bave clubbed to gether, making up a purse for her, and furnishing such clothing as is necessary; also, have placed her in charge of a fe male residing there, and where every care and attention will be paid to all her